

THE GREEK CRISIS.

An Anti-Royal Cabinet Has Been Organized

WITH M. RALLI AS THE PREMIER.

The King Entrusts the Opposition With the Responsibility.

ANTI-ROYAL FEELING AT ATHENS

Asserts Itself on the Failure of the Legislative Assembly to Get a Quorum—Signs That the Powers will Bring About Peace—Greek Troops Win Some Small Victories—Turks Officially Deny Stories of Atrocities by Troops—Six Hundred Women and Children Perish in the Retreat From Tyrnovo.

ATHENS, April 29.—The king summoned M. Delyannis, the premier, this morning and called upon him to tender his resignation. His majesty subsequently entrusted the opposition leaders with the task of forming a new cabinet. Following is the official list of the new cabinet ministers, as corrected this evening:

Premier and minister of marine—M. Ralli.

Minister of war—M. Tsamavos.

Minister of finance—M. Simopoulou.

Minister of education—M. Carapanos.

Minister of the interior—M. Tsoakoli.

Demetrius Ralli, the new premier and minister of marine, was the leader of the opposition. He has been minister of justice and minister of the interior and is well known throughout the country as an able lawyer and orator. He is fifty years old and studied at the universities of Athens and Paris.

Anagrykos Simopoulou, the new minister of finance, is a deputy from Parnassus, and, like the other members of the cabinet, has been a prominent member of the opposition. Several times he has been minister of justice.

Constantine Carapanos is a deputy from Arta, and one of the most distinguished financiers of Greece. This is the second time he has been appointed to this department of the cabinet.

George Tsoakoli is a deputy from Corfu and was minister of the interior under prime minister Trikoupi.

M. Tsamavos has long been associated with M. Ralli in his campaign against royalty.

Admiral Kanaris and M. Deligeorgis, as well as M. Sotiriopoulou, having declined portfolios, the new ministry will take on a composite character and rely for its support upon a coalition of the followers of M. Ralli and Trikoupi.

Delyannis Explains.

M. Delyannis made the following statement this afternoon:

"Yesterday King George summoned me to the palace and declared that exceptional circumstances compelled him to replace the cabinet and form a new ministry from the ranks of the opposition. He begged me to second his efforts. I refused to tender my resignation. It was not because of my love of power but in order that such a step might not be misinterpreted. I urged the king to use the privilege of the crown, declaring that I was ready to sign the royal decree which would do the deed for me. I added that there was no reason to fear that such a measure would be considered by Europe as a surrender upon the government's policy. Judgment would be formed as to that after the new cabinet had been tried."

The powers may oppose, by force if necessary, the blockade or bombardment of Salonika in view of the damage that would be done to foreign commerce. It is believed that the new Greek ministry will treat for peace in the hope of preserving the territorial integrity of Greece.

FEELING IN ATHENS.

Failure of the Legislative Assembly to Get a Quorum Causes Indignation Among the People—Feeling of Discontent.

ATHENS, April 29.—The legislative assembly, convoked in extraordinary session, met a second time last evening, and again adjourned, owing to a lack of quorum, only ninety-five deputies being present and one hundred and four being the number necessary to proceed with business. The adjournment was followed by much excitement and cries of disapproval from the galleries.

After the adjournment the Premier M. Delyannis, had a long conference with the king and the opposition deputies held a prolonged meeting, but the conference broke up without deciding upon a programme.

A crowd of fully 10,000 people surrounded parliament house when the deputies assembled and many of the outsiders warmed up the steps and invaded the vestibules. The throngs there and in the streets eagerly discussed the situation.

M. Ralli, the former minister and opposition leader, was among the first of the deputies to arrive. He was cheered and was accorded various other marks of sympathy; but the crowd generally maintained the sullen demeanor engendered by the disheartening news of the past few days.

The ministers reached parliament house in closed carriages, the crowd slowly opened a way to allow them to pass and respectfully saluted the occupants of the vehicles.

The public galleries of the house were thronged, among those present being many ladies and members of the diplomatic corps.

When the president of the legislative assembly, M. Zamalis, owing to absence of a quorum declared the sitting closed, the announcement was greeted with exclamations of impatience from the members of the opposition and with cries of disapproval from the galleries.

As the excitement increased, M. Ralli, rising to his feet, motioned to his supporters to remain calm. His advice was followed and the deputies filed out of the house.

The opposition deputies proceeded to the assembly room, where they consulted upon the failure of the session. The fruitless meeting was a very great disappointment to the crowds outside the house, who were waiting to hear the result of the deliberations of the deputies.

The ministerialists declare that a regular session of the legislative assembly is impracticable at this time. It is useless they urge, to hope for a quorum to-day, as many of the deputies

who are with the army at the front cannot possibly reach the capital in time to attend.

On the other hand the members of the opposition cite the names of the supporters of the government, who, although in Athens last evening, did not attend the assembling of the deputies in parliament house.

After the sitting of yesterday the impatient crowds called upon the members of the opposition to appear and make a statement. M. Palser, a well known member of the opposition party in the legislative assembly, was especially called upon by the crowds to address them; but although he was apparently the first choice of the people, it was M. Valetta, who, from the top of the great steps leading into parliament house, made a speech to the people.

M. Valetta said, in part: "In view of the desertion of the government, the chamber and the country look to the king to do his duty and safeguard public order. Have confidence in the opposition, which is watching over the highest interests of the country."

"These words uttered with great emphasis and significance, were greeted with frantic applause which was shortly afterward renewed upon the appearance of M. Ralli. The crowd gave the popular leader a tremendous ovation. Six thousand people escorted him to his house. On arriving there the crowds insisted upon a speech, and Mr. Ralli appeared upon a balcony, from whence he made a brief address, in the course of which he said:

"The government, by its desertion, has committed suicide. It is our duty to maintain order and show that we are now fighting for our homes."

This sentiment caused the crowds to burst out into loud cheering, after which the people slowly dispersed to their homes.

THE TURKISH DENIALS

Of the Charges that Atrocities Were Committed—Military Spirit Increased.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—The following official statement was issued here to-day: The sublime porte formally contradicts the rumors of atrocities committed by the imperial troops at Filiplada and also the report of the mutiny of Albanians. The repeated testimony of all the correspondents of foreign newspapers at headquarters and the admiration they express for the discipline, humane feeling, bravery and moderation of the Ottoman soldiers prove these accusations to be totally unfounded and due to the imagination of the people whose malevolence equals their mendacity. Edhem Pasha has taken all the measures necessary to repress every kind of abuse. The alleged mutiny is absolutely contrary to fact."

The victories of the Turkish troops have enormously raised the military spirit of the Turkish people and the confidence thus inspired in Turkey's vitality is removing the dissatisfaction felt with the present regime, while at the same time rendering the powers 'scheme of reforms for the Ottoman empire' harder of realization. The advantages which Turkey will derive from the war are already discussed in high quarters where it is declared Turkey in any case should be released from the obligations imposed upon her in regard to Crete and the rectification of the frontier. It is also suggested and urged that Cape Punta, opposite Preveza, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, should be restored to Turkey and that Greece should be required to pay a big indemnity.

In military circles it is further urged that a Turkish squadron should be dispatched to Volo, to support Edhem Pasha's occupation of that district of Greece. The Turkish squadron, however, has not yet left the Dardanelles and the captain of an Austrian mail ship, which has just arrived here, reports that three of the Turkish warships and one of the Turkish torpedoes have run aground in the Dardanelles. The Austrian captain adds that one of these warships is in a serious position, as the sea is breaking over her.

POWERS MAY INTERVENE

Even Germany Wants to Save Greece From Humiliation—Sultan's Terms.

LONDON, April 29.—All the talk now, says the Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent, is of the intervention of the powers. Even Germany wishes to save Greece from the consequence of defeat, and it is stated in Berlin official circles that the powers will intervene of their own initiative if Greece does not invite them.

According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Lokalsatseger the sultan will accept the following conditions as the basis for peace:

The withdrawal of the Greek troops from the and the re-establishment of the frontier of 1831, Greece to be excluded from all advantages of capitulations and to pay indemnity.

A BATTLE RAGING

Near Velesino, with Chances Favoring the Greeks.

ATHENS, April 29.—11 p. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press says that according to a dispatch from Pharsalos General Smolenski's brigade has been engaged since 1 o'clock this afternoon in a fierce conflict with a Turkish army corps beyond Velesino, in the direction of Alivale. A battalion of Evzones and a battery of artillery have been sent to reinforce the Greeks whose position appears to be favorable.

CRETAN SITUATION

Admirals Notify Insurgents of the Lifting of the Blockade.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Crete says that the admirals of the international fleet visited the insurgents at Akrotiri and had a prolonged conference with the leaders. Admiral Canavaro informed them of the fall of Larissa and of the retreat of the Greek army. They were greatly moved and asked to be allowed to go to Greece to fight for King George.

The admirals then announced their intention to relax the blockade, which they said, was intended to starve the islanders into submission. They assured the insurgents that they would be permitted to come into the town, provided they came unarmed, to purchase anything they might need and moreover that they would be furnished with an escort to guard them against any fear of Mussulman attacks.

THE SULTAN DECEIVED.

His Trusted Minister of Marine Has Been Stealing Millions From Him.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A dispatch to the Journal from Berlin says:

A German officer in the Turkish service, Von Hofe Pasha, recently discovered that Hassan Pasha, now and for many years minister of marine, has annually embezzled 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 marks.

Hofe made a report to the sultan explaining that a fearful disaster would be the consequence if the Turkish navy, which was in the worst possible state and unable to operate, should try to fight the Greek warships.

Hofe then tendered his resignation and

finally the sultan ordered an investigation and is now full of regret and quite overcome at not listening to his advice before.

Serious Situation at Arta.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Arta dated Saturday says:

"Greek soldiers are pouring into the town in an almost unbroken column coming apparently from every point of the Turkish territory hitherto occupied by the Greeks."

The Times correspondent adds that these soldiers show no signs of a desire to continue the fight against the Turks and their presence crowds the town five fold above its normal capacity, causing serious inconvenience and threatening, unless something is done to relieve the pressure, a serious danger.

State of Anarchy in Volo.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Volo, dated Wednesday, says:

"Yesterday the Turks tried to cut the railway to Velesino. The Greeks fought bravely, losing three officers killed and many wounded, but they were finally repulsed."

"Panics continue here without cessation. After dark the population oscillates between recklessness and terror. The town is entirely destitute of control as there is no military and apparently no civil authority. The telegraph office has been closed and postal matter is refused at the postoffice."

The New Policy.

LONDON, April 29.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent had an interview with M. Ralli this afternoon at Athens, during which the Greek statesman outlined his policy. M. Ralli said:

"My policy will consist in the reorganization of the army, whose recuperative forces are practically inexhaustible, and the re-establishment of order, together with a satisfactory solution of our foreign relations. We refuse to accept a mandate from the king or from the chamber. We must have an absolutely free hand."

Small Greek Victories.

ATHENS, April 29.—The fighting between the Greeks and the Turks at Velesino, at the junction of the railroad connecting this port with Larissa and Pharsalos, was only a series of skirmishes which resulted favorably to the Greeks. Velesino is about ten miles west of Volo.

The telegraph operator at Pharsalos has learned from the operator at Larissa that order prevails there and that the women and children are returning to the town.

A Great Battle Imminent.

ATHENS, April 29.—The Greeks have fallen back on Pharsalos. Railway communication between Volo and Pharsalos has been restored. The advance guards of the Turkish division have moved forward from all points and taken up various positions on the Thessalian plain. Both armies are now in immediate contact and a great battle is believed to be imminent.

Ask an Armistice For Greece.

LONDON, April 29.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that owing to the Greek foreign minister having made the request to the Russian minister at Athens, the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia at Constantinople, have asked the Turkish government to grant to Greece an armistice.

A Deserted Town.

VOLO, April 29.—This town is almost completely evacuated by the Greeks. The women and children have been taken away en masse by sea.

Foreign consulates have hoisted their flags.

British and Italian ironclads are at anchor in the harbor.

Turks Attack Pharsalos.

LONDON, April 29.—The Athens correspondent of the Standard says:

"The Turkish army or its advance guard has followed up the success before Larissa and at 6 o'clock this evening (Thursday) began an attack in force upon the Greek positions at Pharsalos."

Greeks at Pentepagadia.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch from Athens says the Greeks have occupied the heights of Pentepagadia, north of Arta and about half way between that place and Janina in Epirus and entrenched themselves there.

Greeks Capture Ammunition.

ATHENS, April 29.—The Greeks have captured the magazine at Philippiada with a large quantity of ammunition and 10,000 shells. There have been a number of minor skirmishes to-day along the line.

Innocent Victims.

ROME, April 29.—A dispatch from Athens to the Messagero, says that six hundred women and children died during the terrible retreat from Tyrnavos to Larissa.

GOV. ATKINSON AND PARTY

In Washington—Dinner in the Governor's Honor by Senator and Mrs. Atkins.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Governor Atkinson and party reached here in a special car late last night, and to-day took rooms at the Ebbitt. The governor has been ill and under medical treatment since he arrived, but this evening was considerably improved. He contracted a severe cold while in New York, having occupied an exposed position during the Grant monument exercises. After reaching Washington he experienced two hard chills. He expects to leave for Charleston to-morrow night. Adjutant General Appleton is with him and will remain and accompany the governor to the state capital. The dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Atkins to-night in honor of Governor Atkinson, was a very pleasant affair. The governor was accompanied by his two eldest daughters. On account of his illness he was unable to participate in the earlier hours. The guests invited to meet him were Senator and Mrs. Clark, Senator and Mrs. Caffrey, Representative and Mrs. Dayton, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Mrs. Paine, Representative and Mrs. Dingley, Hon. H. Clay Evans, Representative Dorr, Representative Davenport, Representative Miller, and Col. David Atkins. La France roses and white lilies adorned the tables.

Hon. M. L. Fleming, Attorney Frame and David Ritchie, all of Fairmont, are in the city, the latter being on his return from New York. Messrs. Fleming and Frame will remain until Saturday.

Movement of Steamships.

AMSTERDAM—Zaandam, New York. BREMERHAVEN—Spre, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

NEW YORK—Spartan, Rotterdam.

MOBILE—Ethiopia, New York for Glasgow.

THE DESOLATION

At Guthrie and Vicinity as Great as First Reported,

BUT THE LOSS OF LIFE IS LESS.

Five Hundred Homes Swept Away and Many Wrecked

IN GUTHRIE AND FARMS RUINED

For the Time Being in the Surrounding Country—Hundreds of People Cling to Bushes and Trees Throughout the Day and the Terrible Night—The Death List Will Not Include More than Twenty-five, but 1,500 are Homeless; and Many Others are Destitute.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 29.—In the flood-stricken valley of the Cottonwood river to-day has been one of heroic labors towards the rescue of those unfortunate whose lives were still endangered, and for the relief of the hundreds of destitute and hungry. To-night it seems a certainty that the loss of life in yesterday's deluge will not exceed twenty.

All day the missing people, supposed yesterday to have been drowned, have been found clinging to bushes or drifting down the streams, on the west bluffs, or scattered in farm houses for miles.

During the greater part of yesterday the roaring torrent of water cut off communication with the submerged district and in the excitement the death list was swollen to hundreds. The negroes who lived in the stricken portion of the town had, in their terror, given up their missing friends and relatives as lost and it was the general belief that scores had perished in the homes or in barnyard cellars, but when daylight came to-day the flood had subsided and examinations of the houses and cellars failed to confirm the exaggerated reports of loss of life.

Daylight found dozens of people still clinging to trees, overturned houses or timbers in perilous positions which they had sustained all during that weary night. For miles along the scene of devastation 1,500 people homeless, half ill from exposure and hunger passed a miserable night, and morning found most of them too weak to give much assistance either to themselves or others.

The scene in the flooded area was one of desolation. The river fell rapidly during the night and when the sun rose the extent of the damage done to property could be seen. The river is still bank-full, but the water had receded from most of the inundated district.

There was a confused mass of debris and overturned and demolished houses scattered over the valley where last night was a sea of water. The banks were littered with the dead carcasses of farm animals. Whole blocks where yesterday stood a home in nearly every lot were stripped, and huge trees torn up by their roots were scattered everywhere.

Work of Relief.

With the first ray of daylight the work of rescue and relief was taken up with a will and kept up with tireless energy. During last night men had been put to work in lumber yards, constructing boats, and dawn to-day witnessed a dozen crafts darting out from all directions to the rescue of the unfortunate. The work of the volunteers proved most effective and one by one the people were transported from their perilous positions to places of safety on land. Every house, drift pile and tree was closely examined in search of the dead. The family of Wesley McGill, reported yesterday as drowned, was found safe. The only bodies found during the night were those of Mrs. Fannie Riffin and five children, all lodged in a pile of driftwood. These, with George Owen, the butcher drowned while rescuing others, Frank Myers, Mrs. Jane Watt, Mrs. Francis Moore, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Dennis and child, and Mrs. Watson are the only identified dead, though many are still missing.

During the day systematic relief was perfected and carried on. Ferries plied across the river carrying provisions and clothing everywhere and returning with the injured. Such were carefully cared for in private homes. The bodies made for the immediate care of the homeless and there was an assurance of no further suffering, at least for the time being.

Five hundred homes were swept away and one hundred and fifty houses were wrecked, and twenty thousand people homeless and a great many destitute. The work of supplying shelter and food for all these was by no means a small undertaking. But the Guthrieites were equal to the task and to-night thousands of dollars have been subscribed to aid the afflicted.

The damage along the Cimarron river east is very extensive and hundreds of farms have been devastated along the Deep Fork in Lincoln county. Hundreds of men worked all day re-building houses along that stream.

The damage to property will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000 while that sustained in crops may equal, or perhaps double that amount.

A Pitiful Sight.

Guthrie proper lies on a high plain and away west on a similar eminence stands the Catholic academy, while between in the once-fertile valley, is a sea in which floats the homes of one section of the city. On the tops of many houses and perched in the forks of the freshly green trees, the morning hours still living, but twenty-four hours without food and exhausted with clinging, wet and chilled, stuck to their roofs and perched the livelong night, some with children in their arms—without sustenance and without sleep. Across the silent water they cried out for help but they had to wait until the first streak of dawn to enable rescuers to begin work.

The waters have gone down somewhat and the spectacle this morning was a remarkable chaos of mud, wrecks and here and there a body left by the receding water.

It is believed that loss of life has also occurred south of Guthrie, along the Cottonwood river. Many farm houses in that district are reported to have been swept away. Seven miles south of here at Seward's, Hunt's store and postoffice were swept away.

More High Water.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., April 29.—The rivers of southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas which generally flowed into the Arkansas river threaten soon to send an enormous volume of water into the already over-charged southern streams. The heavy rains of the past week have caused all streams to rise with surprising rapidity. The Verdigris river at this point has

risen 25 feet within the past twenty-four hours and this morning was still rising at the rate of 5 or 6 inches an hour. This immense volume of water added to the floods in Oklahoma and Indian territory which also empty into the Arkansas, threaten to cause an unprecedented rise in that stream.

FLOODS AT NATCHEZ.

No New Breaks, but Weather Conditions are Unfavorable.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 29.—The weather continues cloudy and threatening but with no rainfall since Wednesday noon. The river rose another half-tenth to-day and now stands at 48.75, one and a quarter feet above the highest record of any previous year. No new breaks have been reported but the weather conditions keep all the people remaining in the low lands in a state of apprehension.

The number of persons in Camp Many to be provided for has steadily declined on account of all males having accepted employment on the levees or elsewhere until only women and children are left to receive rations. The women express their willingness to accept any employment tendered, but none is available for them at present.

St. Louis Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Mississippi river here has risen a foot in twenty-four hours and is licking off the marks on the river gauge in a way that threatens to send the water over the danger point before morning.

LABORS COMPLETED.

Constitutional Committee Adjourns—The Work to be Presented to Full Committee May 15.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—The constitutional committee adjourned to-day to meet on May 15. There were no definite conclusions reached to-day and no final business transacted.

The irreducible school fund question came up again for discussion and was warmly debated. Some of the members want it entirely done away with, and disbursed to the counties, others favor \$500,000 as the maximum limit and others again put one million dollars as the high water mark.

On the latter proposition, Mr. Whitaker was again to-day an able advocate, and his convincing logic evidently impressed the members. Mr. Curtis is opposed to the fund. The proposed amendment regulating the formation of new counties was reported favorably, amended so as to provide for the formation of counties with an area of two hundred and fifty square miles, and a population of not less than 5,000, and providing so that a county from which below two hundred and fifty square miles. In the time intervening between this and the next session, of the committee, the members expect public sentiment to crystallize to some extent on the amendments proposed, which will have the effect of influencing them in their conclusions. The work is, as a whole, in tangible shape now to be presented for final action by the full committee when it meets on May 15, and it is thought the entire scheme of the proposed amendments can be determined in about two weeks and their report adopted for submission to the legislature.

The governor does not seem disposed to call a special session, the members may take the initiative, if deemed wise, and attempt to have the legislature called, which can be done by getting three-fifths of the members of the legislature to make such request of the governor.

West Virginia Penitents.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Penitentiary certificates have been issued to West Virginia applicants as follows:

Original—(Special), James M. Moore, Walton, Roane county; George F. Harter, Martinsburg.

Increases—Martin V. B. Goff, Rowlesburg; Martin Shreengast, Arnoldsburg; Calhoun county; Henry J. Lewis, Huntington.

Re-issues—Lorenzo D. Black, Sago, Upshur county.

Original Widows—Rebecca J. Wiley, Ella, Marshall county; Parnisses Gargers, Morgantown.

Two Little Girls Drowned.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—A double drowning, the victims being two little girls, occurred yesterday evening at Creston, Wirt county, near here. Francis Vandale, aged eight, and Annie Spouse, aged twelve, were fishing in the Kanawha from a house boat. It is supposed that they were knocked into the water by rocking of the boat. The bodies were found close together late in the evening by Maurice Vandale, the father of one of the victims who had gone in search of the girls.

Postmaster Named.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Appointments of the following postmasters were announced to-day: A. M. Payne, vice A. G. Coger, resigned, Addison, Webster county; W. S. Starcher, vice C. L. Fleisher, resigned, Beech Calhoun county; C. Kellen, vice I. N. Hutchinson, resigned, Cheat Bridge, Randolph county; A. B. Shoyer, vice P. N. Runner, resigned, Claude, Taylor county.

MAY NOT PRESIDE

Ex-President Harrison too Busy to Act as Moderator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—Although there has been much talk of electing General Harrison to the moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to be held at Wilmona next month, there is not much likelihood that anything will come of it. General Harrison has explained to his friends that his time is too much occupied with his legal work and his unwillingness to admit of his giving the necessary time to preparing for the event. Consequently his name will not be presented by any of the Indianapolis commissioners.

Ian MacLaren Vindicated.

LONDON, April 29.—The Presbyterian synod in session at Sunderland to-day formally rejected the petition containing charges of heresy presented against Rev. John Watson, D.D. (Ian MacLaren), by a vote of 12 to 1, on the ground of its irregularity and the strong feeling shown in the document.

The petitioners explained that they desired to avoid a repetition of the disasters of the church falling, as once before, into Unitarianism and added that they would be satisfied if Dr. Watson assured the synod that the statements made against the soundness of his doctrines were false. The synod refused even to call Dr. Watson.

SAUCY JAPAN

Indulges in Big Talk About Uncle Sam's Government.

SENDS A WAR SHIP TO HAWAII

To Protest Against Exclusion of Japanese Immigrants.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Government in Sending the Cruiser Philadelphia Taken as an Indication That Hawaiian Islands are to be Annexed to this Country, and Japan Looks Upon the Move with Jealous Eyes—Comments of the Japanese Press—We are Likely to Have a Tilt with the Mikado.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—According to advices by steamer this morning the Japanese government is aroused over the refusal of the Hawaiian government to permit Shinshou Maru immigrants to land there and has ordered warships to Honolulu to enforce what the Japanese immigrants consider their rights. The foreign office instructed Higo Kencho at Kobo on the 7th inst. to stop the departure of emigrants for the islands at once.

Grave complications have arisen, according to Japanese official newspapers, over the action of the United States government in sending the Philadelphia to Honolulu. Japanese official organs claim that the cruiser has been sent as a menace to the Japanese government and is significant in that it foretells annexation of the islands to the United States.

Japanese official newspapers are full of war talk. The Chozo states that a telegram had been received by the Japanese authorities to the effect that the United States government that she objects to the Japanese government to land there and has ordered warships to Honolulu to enforce what the Japanese immigrants consider their rights. The foreign office instructed Higo Kencho at Kobo on the 7th inst. to stop the departure of emigrants for the islands at once.

The Sekka No Nifon says that